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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS	3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS	4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS	5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS	6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS	7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS	8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS	9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS	10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS	12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS	14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS	15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS	16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS	17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS	18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS	19	May 31	PCTFULL to be reloaded. File temporarily unavailable.

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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=> s (cd36l1 or cd361) and human
L1            7 (CD36L1 OR CD361) AND HUMAN

=> s cd36l1 or cd361
L2            7 CD36L1 OR CD361

=> s l2 and antisense or oligo?
L3       658060 L2 AND ANTISENSE OR OLIGO?

=> s l2 and (antisense or oligo?)
L4            2 L2 AND (ANTISENSE OR OLIGO?)

=> d ti l4 1-2

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
TI   CD36, CLA-1 (CD36L1), AND LIMPII (CD36L2) GENE FAMILY -
     CELLULAR-DISTRIBUTION, CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION, AND GENETIC EVOLUTION

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 2  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Diagnosis of diseases associated with the immune system using
     oligomer probes to detect cytosine methylation state


=> d bib abs l4 1-2

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN   95:106308  SCISEARCH
GA   The Genuine Article (R) Number: QE734
TI   CD36, CLA-1 (CD36L1), AND LIMPII (CD36L2) GENE FAMILY -
     CELLULAR-DISTRIBUTION, CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION, AND GENETIC EVOLUTION
AU   CALVO D; DOPAZO J; VEGA M A (Reprint)
CS   INST PARASITOL & BIOMED LOPEZ NEYRA, C VENTANILLA 11, E-18001 GRANADA,
     SPAIN (Reprint); HOSP PRINCESA, E-28006 MADRID, SPAIN; CSIC, E-28006
     MADRID, SPAIN; UNIV AUTONOMA MADRID, CTR NACL BIOTECNOL, E-28049 MADRID,
     SPAIN
CYA  SPAIN
SO   GENOMICS, (01 JAN 1995) Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 100-106.
     ISSN: 0888-7543.
DT   Article; Journal
FS   LIFE
LA   ENGLISH
REC  Reference Count: 48
     *ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS*
AB       CD36, CLA-1, and LIMPII are single polypeptide membrane glycoproteins,
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and the genes encoding them constitute a recently described gene family (D. Calvo and M. A. Vega (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268: 18929). In the present paper, a cDNA encoding the human lysosomal membrane protein LIMPII was used to determine its expression pattern in cells of various lineages. Like CLA-1, and in contrast with the restricted expression of CD36, the expression of LIMPII is widespread. Mapping of the human LIMPII and CLA-1 genes (gene symbols CD36L2 and **CD36L1**, respectively) to specific chromosomes revealed that CLA-1, LIMPII, and CD36 do not form a gene cluster, but are found dispersed on chromosomes 12, 4, and 7, respectively. These data, together with the phylogenetic analysis carried out for the members of this family, indicate that the LIMPII, CLA-1, and CD36 genes diverged early in evolution from an ancestor gene, possibly before the divergence between the arthropods and the vertebrates. (C) 1995 Academic Press, Inc.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:49326 CA
TI Diagnosis of diseases associated with the immune system using **oligomer** probes to detect cytosine methylation state
IN Olek, Alexander; Piepenbrock, Christian; Berlin, Kurt
PA Epigenomics A.-G., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 69

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002000928	A2	20020103	WO 2001-EP7537	20010702
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10032529	A1	20020207	DE 2000-10032529	20000630
PRAI	DE 2000-10032529	A	20000630		
	DE 2000-10043826	A	20000901		

AB The invention relates to chem. modified genomic sequences of genes assocd. with the immune system, an **oligonucleotide** directed against said sequence and/or PNA **oligomers** for the detection of the methylation state of cytosine of genes assocd. with the immune system. The present invention is based on the discovery that cytosine methylations patterns in genomic DNA are particularly suitable for diagnosis and/or therapy of diseases assocd. with the immune system. Thus, the chem. modified genomic sequences of genes assocd. with the immune system, and **oligonucleotides** and/or peptide nucleic acid **oligomers** for detecting the cytosine methylation state of immune system genes are provided. Specific reaction of bisulfite and subsequent alk. hydrolysis converts cytosine to uracil, which corresponds to thymidine in its base pairing behavior. However, 5-methylcytosine remains unmodified under these conditions. Consequently, the original DNA is converted in such a manner that methylcytosine, which originally could not be distinguished from cytosine by its hybridization behavior, can now be detected as the only remaining cytosine using "normal" mol. biol. techniques. The **oligomer** probes according to the present invention, contg. at least one CpG dinucleotide, constitute important and effective tools which make it possible to ascertain the genetic and epigenetic parameters of genes assocd. with apoptosis. The invention is exemplified by methylation

anal. of gene DAPK1.